

Note on *Hapalopteron familiare* (Kittl.).—For many years there have been in the collection of the Philadelphia Academy two specimens of a bird resembling in general style of plumage a faded Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosa*). They formed part of the mounted collection of Dr. T. B. Wilson, and while one was without data of any kind the other bore a tag containing the following which I have only recently been able to decipher, "Is. Arzobispo Port Lloyd Lat. 27.05 36 N. Long. 139 51. 16 E. Samedi 9 Mars. 1850 Yeux noirs."

Recently I accidentally came across the description of *Ixos familiaris* Kittlitz in a footnote p. 120, Vol. VI, Brit. Mus. Cat. of Birds and at once recognized that it applied to our birds. Seebohm in the *Ibis*, 1890, p. 100, refers to the rediscovery of the species by Mr. Holst in 1889 and Blackiston and Pryer mention two live specimens in the Tokio Museum (Trans. As. Soc. Japan, 1882, p. 138), but I can find no other records of the bird, and our specimens therefore have considerable historical interest being apparently the first ones obtained after the original discovery of the species.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

Hermit Thrush Wintering at Easton, Pa.—On January 1, 1908, I had the great pleasure of seeing a Hermit Thrush (*Hyllocichla guttata pallasi*) in a woodland on the outskirts of Easton, Pa. Realizing that this was an unseasonable date for this species, I took great care in establishing its identity. Its peculiar habit of raising and lowering the tail with an accompanying flap of the wings together with the characteristic coloring of the upper parts—tail a brighter brown than the head—named it conclusively. Through January and February the bird was seen seven times, the last time being on February 29, so I had ample time to observe it. During these two months it remained in the same piece of woodland and some second-growth adjoining. The bird endured vigorous weather, for the thermometer several times fell almost to zero. The Thrush showed a great fondness for the berries of the hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) and spent much of its time feeding in one of these trees.

Four years later, on January 1, 1912, I saw another Hermit Thrush in a wood near where the one had been seen in 1908. This bird was also closely watched and satisfactorily identified. However, I did not see it again although I looked for it on several different occasions.—EDWARD J. F. MARX, *Easton, Pa.*

Correction.—On page 107 of the January Auk the size of the Water Fowl Cage in the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago is given as "40 × 15 feet," a mistake of the compositor—it being 50 × 150 feet. The idea of 200 wild ducks, geese and other birds being confined in a cage 40 × 15 feet is of course ridiculous.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

Greenland Wheatear Seen in Massachusetts.—On Sept. 17, 1910, I saw a Wheatear at Pigeon Cove, Mass., at the extreme point of Cape Ann,

and although I did not secure the bird, I had a good opportunity to observe it for sometime, making careful note of the size and coloring of the bird and the characteristic marking of the white upper tail-coverts and white tail feathers, broadly tipped with black.

I flushed the bird four or five times and as it made low flights from me, it spread its tail, which looked short, and the large white spot, on the upper tail-coverts and tail, with broad blackish band at the end of the tail, was particularly conspicuous.

The bird was alone and on some large loose rocks, at the top of the broad expanse of rock, which gradually extends to the ocean, and when flushed could have easily flown to the nearby shrubbery and trees, but in each case flew to another part of the loose rocks. At one time, when I thought the bird had gone, I was surprised to have it dart down from above in an almost perpendicular flight and light on one of the rocks in front of me.

For about a week previous to Sept. 17, there had been a very strong north wind.

The subspecies was necessarily undetermined but undoubtedly was the Greenland Wheatear (*Saxicola ænanthe leucorhoa*).

The above note is offered as of interest, if not conclusive proof of the occurrence of the bird in Massachusetts.—CHAS. R. LAMB, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Stray Notes from New Brunswick.—*Uria lomvia lomvia*. An adult male in my collection was picked up in the snow at Barton Station on the Keswick River, eighteen miles above Fredericton, on Nov. 26, 1902. The stomach was empty and no doubt the bird, being lost had starved to death.

Cryptoglaux acadica acadica. Fairly common in York County frequenting the dense spruce and cedar forests. At Scotch Lake on April 8, 1902, I found a nest in a deserted woodpecker's excavation in a spruce stub. The nest entrance was about fifteen feet from the ground and ten inches from top of stub. The entire lower half of the hole was filled with feathers and rabbit fur on which the six pure white eggs were layed.

Phlœotomus pileatus abieticola. Fairly common in the spruce forests near Fredericton where they nest. Observed several times along the Tobique during winter of 1903-4.

Passerherbulus nelsoni subvirgatus. Common on the islands in the St. John River above Fredericton especially on Sugar Island where they nest in considerable numbers. An adult male secured on Keswick Island, Aug. 20, is in my collection.

Bombycilla garrula. I well remember the one and only time I ever saw this species in the east. It was a cold raw day, March 10, 1902, that I found a flock of five feeding on the frozen berries of mountain ash in a front yard on Charlotte St., Fredericton. They were very tame and I watched them as they fed, at a distance of not more than twenty feet.

Dendroica tigrina. Common during migration in the spruce forests around Scotch Lake where they can usually be found in early May feeding